SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of devoting another column or two to the exhibition to our readers of a few other, and a few only, of the many evidences furnished, by the newspaper press, of the healthful tone of public sentiment, in nearly all quarters, on the subject of the objects and the merits of the late Cuban invasion from the shores of the United States. After copying the following extracts from different respectable papers, we shall not, unless something unexpected turns up, have occasion again to recur to the subject.

EXCERPTS FROM THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

The brief and bloody drama of Cuban liberation has been acted out. Taken all in all, it forms a strange episode in the history of the world. That so many men of intelligence and experience, with the means of information possessed by them, and the stake that was bezarded on the result, should have been so completely imposed on and deceived as were Lopez and his followers, constitutes a mystery difficult of solution, except by a belief in a villanous amount of mendacity and cowardice among the Creoles of Cuba.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the deception was the work of Lopez, except secondarily, he having been first imposed on. From all that we know of him we believe him have been a rash, almost a reckless man, but cannot con lade that he was the suicide and murderer which a fore-knowledge of the facts would make him. Thirsting for veng ance as be did, it was an easy th ng f r him to delude himself, and equally as casy to excite the mercurial spirits of the daring young men who shared in his adventure.

But there are individuals, as well in this country as on th Island of Cubs, who are guilty, before Heaven, for the great sin for which the "invaders" have suffered, and the inexpiable crime of their death. Such are the men who have wickedly conceived and circulated the thousand falsehoods about the condition of affairs in Cuba, the state of feeling among the native islanders, the successes of Lopez, and other fabrications. While, in the indulgence of a proper charity toward the dead, we may acquit Lopez and his followers of being pirates, except under construction of law, we cannot aqui these men of murder. They who lacked the courage to share its perils did not lack the depravity to plot and urge on the

The denouement of this affair triumphantly vindicates the course of the Administration with regard to it. It exhibits the fact that there was not on the Island of Cuba the first shadow of a revolution. If the people were dissificted to-wards the Government, they must have carefully concealed it from Lopez after his arrival. It is stated that not a single Cuban came to his assistance; so far from it, when helpless and a wanderer, when borne down with fatigue and hunger, he sought food and rest from one of them, he was betrayed, captured, and delivered over to his executioners. The Presi-dent has acted not only as he was compelled by his officia duty to act, but most humanely, in preventing other men from following Lopez, and falling victims with him. Had the collector at New Orleans, whom he so promp ly displaced, performed his duty in arresting the Pampero, the crime and suf-fering of this ill-starred undertaking would have been pre-

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NATIONAL CHARACTER. - There has been one trait in ou national character, which has been forming for some years past, which it becomes every lover of his country's welfare to set his face against. We allude to that love of fighting which pervades the West and Southwest-that insane desire for which has been engrafted on the original spirit of adventure and recklessness of the West. The proverbial restless ness of the Yankee has impelled him to the frontiers, where the Indian and the wild beast generated his reckless daring, and now, with no more frontier enemies to encounter, it has, in this generation, led on to a wild love of adventurous war that will soon produce a most deleterious effect upon our na-

There are many apprehended evils growing out of this ten dency. It will foster, as it has already fostered, a love of conquest and acquisition which will be dignified by the title of "manifest destiny," and its atrocity and wrong smothered the States first to seize and then to annex Texas. It impel-ted us to the conquest of Mexico and the acquisition of Cali-fornia. It has lately conducted to the mad and futile inva-sion of an island, guarded by twenty housand of the best soldiery of Spain, by an army of five hundred. Even now the same impulse must have a vent somewhere, and the report the same impulse must have a vent somewhere, and the report is that the northern provinces of Mexico are to be the next

object.

Do those who patronize these expeditions, who applied them in private and encourage them in the public press, reflect on their effect upon our young men, or on the moral condition of our country? Are such impulses and motives sufficiently laudable to be continually sounding in the ears of our youth? Will the next generation of men grow up impressed with ideas of the sacredness of private rights, of the safety of pro-perty, of the duties owed to the weak and inferior, of the deds of justice and of rectitude, if they are thus encouraged by an approbation of the lawlessness of our national character, and of the encroachments we are making upon other nations

It seems as if the people who are now struggling to be free will not have a safe guide to republicanism placed before them in our national cupidity and lave for conquest. If we thus ideas of the real influence of republican liberty.

PROM THE PATETTEWILLE (N. C.) OBSERVER. Of those engaged in the expedition, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havans. They say that their sufferings before their capture were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The prisoners had no arms when taken. Their companions have either been shot or have resided from hunger.

have perished from hunger.

If any of our countrymen feel disposed to avenge the death of Lopez, let them resd the following letter from Mr. Fisher, one of the officers in his army. It will enlighten them as to his object in attacking Cuba :

" HAVANA AUGUST 16, 1851. "HAVANA, AUGUST 16, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all: he is a traitor, and no gentleman. There is no revolution here, as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they will all be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to

Such testimony ought to satisfy all that the people of Cuba do not desire freedom from Spain; or at least that they are unwilling to strike the blow themselves. Surely, then, it is none of our business to strike for them. There can be neither benefit nor propriety in our engaging in a crusade to free the world when the world will not consent to be made free. Let us be content with the liberty we enjoy, and cease this constant interference in the affairs of others. By it we gain nothing except hard names and hard blows.

For ourselves, we trust that American interference in Cuban affairs is at an end. If so, we shall not indulge in vain regret for the fate of those unfortunate Americans who have been deceived and executed. It is a severe lesson to us, but

"Having no freedom to fight for at home,
Must combat for that of their neighbors;
Who think of the glories of Greece and of Rome,
And get knocked on the head for their labors."

At the commencement of this attempt to wrest Cuba from the crown of Spain there were many who said that "Cuba must yet be ours ;" many of the old " manifest-destiny" men, who went for Texas and "54 40 or fight," who now insist upon the annexation of Cuba. Let them recollect the Mexican war, in which, after all their boasting, they by no means succeeded in "whipping Mexico before breakfast;" let them think of the hard blows received by their companions in Cuba; and then let them reflect that a war with England and France, countries altogether different from Mexico and Spain, must necessarily follow the attempt to annex Cuba. Let the Profile reflect upon these facts, for they are the interested parties; they have to do the fighting which the bullying of the men of "manifest destiny" causes. And let them also take this to themselves and ponder upon it: Suppose Eng-land chooses to assert that the people of North Carolina are oppressed by the General Government and desire their liber-Yet there would be no difference in this case be- cases.

and has ended in gloomly and death to the invaders,
and has ended misery and irreparable we upon many an
innocent family. No man of right feeling would, for accomplated worlds of wealth, exult in having advised and independent States." This was a year of darkness and desperate struggle; but still no foreigner interfered. It was in the latter part of this year that Franklin was commissioned by Congress to treat with France and Holland for

and bloody humbug of a "revolution in Cuba" is a fail and it turns out, as we always feared it would, that there was in fact no revolt by the people of that island—no war there at all, except what was made by adventurers from the United States, deluded to its fatal shores in the expectation of assisting in a struggle for freedom already commenced, but who found upon their arrival that the dastardly creatures whom they came to assist had not the spirit to strike a single blow in their own behalf. In such circumstances the misled ad-venturers have met what was inevitable. Deceived and deserted, if not directly betrayed, by those they came to serve miserably commanded, if not deserted, by a leader who seems to have lacked good faith or good sense; pursued by thousands of disciplined troops upon land, and hemmed in by hostile cruisers upon the coast, they have suffered dispersion, defeat, and capture, followed by a barbarous death or to be suc ceeded by scarcely a less barbarous imprisonment. This is the result, if present intelligence is correct; and, if it is not, we feel convinced that some similar information will soon be forced upon our belief.

FROM THE CLEVELAND (OHIO) HERALD. The Cubans gave Lopez no aid, and there is not a particl of evidence that they promised him any. He made war upon a people, and they all defended themselves against him. "For the sake of common humanity, spare the dead?" ex-

claims the writer.

This appeal has too often been made to have any effect with ny reasonable man. In cold blood the murderer deprives his victim of life, when circumstances force us to speak of him, we are told t

"spare the dead," and tell posterity only of his virtues.

A man violates all the ties of friendship, of honor, and of manhood, and yet we must not denounce him; we must "spare the dead," and tell posterity that he had talent, acabments, daring, and now he is dead and can do no harm; he was a noble man, and had no faults, save those

which most disgrace humanity.

Lopez is dead: he died as he would have done had he vaded this Union. He possessed courage, perhaps; but this attribute, commendable as it is when guided by proper motives, becomes a curse when it is misguided. This sympathy with daring crime is too common, and, more than aught else, it sids to sustain crime. We are too apt to sympathize with the criminal and forget the victim.

Without a call from the Cubans, Lopez, to enrich specu

lators, invaded Cubs, and led with him a corps comprising many who were noble, sincere, and patriotic in their venture. They perished horribly, ignominiously, and yet we are asked to eulogize the man and the selfish clique who, to coin "almighty dollars," deceived and led some of our best citizens to

estruction!

Lopez and those who aided him thus to destroy the men who relied on their false statements are responsible for the blood shed in Cuba; and, though man may "spare" such ' dead," a higher tribunal will not.

PROM THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT. It is impossible to predict what effect will be produced in the minds of the misguided people in the United States who have taken part in this Cuba business. If reason is permit-ted to govern them, it cannot fail to impress them with the folly of making further sacrifice of life and treasure in what seems to be a hopeless cause. Lopez, if not a skilful military commander, had the advantage of an acquaintance with the points where success was most hopeful. But with this advantage he has ut'erly failed. Is it probable that a new and inexperienced leader would be likely to succeed?

It is a sad and unpleasant duty to record the destruction of

numan life under any circumstances. However wrong these unfortunate men may have acted, their fate will awaken deep sympathy throughout the country, and at the same time it is to be hoped that it will teach a salutary lesson. Every observing and reflecting man must by this time be satisfied that the people of Cuba are not prepared for a liberal and republi-can form of Government, and have failed to manifest the least sympathy with those who undertook prematurely to force such a Government upon them. In this respect the case of Cuba is widely different from that of Texas.

It will be seen that the news of the discomfiture of Lopez and his men comes from the office of the Picayune, at New Orleans, the headquarters of the Cuba movements. We entertain no doubt of its authenticity.

FROM THE "AMERICAN UNION."

CUBA .- From what we can learn from our different ex changes, the attempt to revolutionize Cuba has proved a fail-ure. Gen. Lopez, the leader in the attempted revolution, has been taken and publicly executed. This will put an end to the affair, at least for some time.

We apprehend that the truth is, the is to say, a large majority of the inhabitants and propertyholders of the island-have never sympathized with the revo lutionists. They have preferred all the while to remain in peace and quiet under their old Government. And the attempted revolution has been gotten up and carried thus far by a few dissatisfied spirits in Cubs, assisted and urged on by

Under these circumstances, the insurgents have met the

they have no one to blame but themselves.

Whenever the people of Cuba desire to throw off the Spanish Government and set up for themselves one on republican principles, they will have our sympathy and well wishes; but until that time arrives we think it foolish in the extreme for any of our people to make boobies of themselves in behalf of vbat has been termed "the deliverance of Cuba from Spanish

FROM THE WILMINGTON (N. C.) COMMERCIAL. CUBAN AFFAIRS.—There is a great deal now said about the high connexions and wealth of Lopez, and an attempt is made to class him among the mertyrs to the cause of lib He is not the first victim to his own criminal ambition the has attained applause as undeserved as it is heedlessly awarded. The simple virtue of bravery is not so very rare, we presume, as to exalt a man above his fellows. There are many millions of our citizens quite as brave as Lopez was. This certairly was the only quality that entitled him to distinction, if he possessed even that, which is quite problematical. His first expedition betrayed a want of judgment and comm

sense; his second was the consummation of folly.

We are not disposed to enter the arena in which the merit demerits of this man are to be canvassed. We are very vell satisfied that the higher his friends, pretended or real, exalt him, the lower will he be esteemed by contrast, when his true history shall be written by the pen of truth. We have all cause to deplore the fate that so very small a man, in all that pertains to the statesman or the soldier, should be instrumental in producing so great an amount of mischief. It s some consolation to the pride of our nature to find that men have been doped and betrayed by brilliant intellect, though devoid of goodness; but it is very degrading to the character of our race that men should be drawn into peril, disgrace, and death by those who are destitute of mind as well as principle. Every incident, real or manufactured, that pertains to the downfall and destruction of Lopez and his followers, it was not undeserved, and may be productive of much bene-fit. It may have, we trust it will have, a salutary effect upon that large class in this country, who, departed; and an attempt will be made to sanctify the violation of the laws of nations, those of our own beloved country, and the peace of society, and hallow the transgression by the names of liberty and pariotism. But we trust in God that our countrymen, nurtured in the lap of freedom, instructed by the wise and virtuous and just counsels of a brave and noble ancestry, will not permit themselves to be led by Span-ish Creoles, in New Orleans or elsewhere, into the commission of crimes against their own Government, or aggressions on the rights or the plunder of the property of Spain, or any will not engage in any hostile enterprise in which they cannot claim the protection of the power of the Union and invoke the aid of Providence. Such a position is alone worthy of

the "Sons of Columbia." FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LAFATETTE AND LOPEZ .- We beg pardon for placing thes two names in one line; but some writers and speakers, who either know not or care not what they say, have compared the interference of the Flibustiers in the affairs of Cuba with ty. Acting upon this supposition, suppose that North Carotine in the interference of Layatetta and his compatriots in the line is invaded by English troops. Should we feel inclined contest televen there States and Great Britain in the war of to submit to such aggression? Would we not denounce it as Independence. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the two

piracy? Yet there would be no difference in this case between the action of the English Government and our own action in the case of Cuba. It we approve the latter, we could not condemn the former. The case is not a new one, but it is a forcible one, and loses not by repetition.

We trust, then, that for the honor of the American name we shall hear no more of freeing Cuba; that no more of our citizens will engage in an enterprise of which, says the Commercial Advertiser, "it was conceived in wickedness and folly; it has ended in ignoming and death to the invaders, and has entailed misery and irreparable we upon many an infree and independent States." This was a year of dark.

on its fearful ruins without pangs of most painful remores or regret. Let us hope that the past will be a lesson for the future, and that, the utter fallacy of the allegations that the Cubans were thirsting for independence having been thus tragically demonstrated, all further attempts to lead our young men into such a slaughter house will be abandoned; and, seeing that the Cubans desire no revolution, but repel foreign aid for such purpose when thrust upon them, let common humanity be heard on behalf of the flower of our land, that their lives be not secrificed in fruitless efforts to raise those who resolutely refuse to be raised."

The Cuba News.—If the Cuba news we publish to-day may be relied upon—and we fear it is too correct—the sud and bloody humbug of a "revolution in Cuba" is at an end. It turns out, as we always feared it would, that there was in fact no revolt by the people of that island—no war there at all, except what was made by adventurers from the United

These questions are easily answered.

Lafatette, when he joined the standard of the American patriots, did not violate the laws of bis country as these law cas men who are invading Cuba have done. It was not no cessary that he should be a malefactor before he became a patriot soldier. He came with the consent of his Government, not in defiance of its authority; and when he came here he did not, as Lopez did, find himself in an enemy's country. In fact there is no similarity in the two cases at all. We should as soon think of comparing George Washington with Capt. Kield as to liken Lafayette, Kosciusko, and other oreigners who came to the assistance of our revolu fathers, with the outlaws who have made this miserable forsy upon Cuba.

FROM THE MISSOURI "REPUBLICAN." THE CUBAN FORAY .- Our telegraphic despatches a full as to leave us little else to do than to refer to them. We hope the second sober thought of those who have been seduced into this mad enterprise will convince them that it ought to be abandoned, and that we shall not again soon hear of any such law-breaking and desperate expeditions. It reems now to be admitted that all parties concerned in this enterprise have been deceived. The Americans who were duprd into it by Lopez, and the speculators in Cuban stocks in New York and New Orleans, admit that they were deceived and betrayed; and Lopez now charges that the Cubans were false to him. He has, however, suffered death for his folly, and we do not care about examining his motives too closely. But we do not care about examining his motives too closely. we do not care about examining his motives too closely. But we are not prepared to do so much injustice to the American followers of Lopez as to admit the stigma which some are endeavoring to place upon them, that "they abandoned Lopez." We do not believe any such thing. They adhered to him, we have no doubt, as long as men ought to have adhered to him, and if he became separated from them it is quite as likely that he was attempting to make his escape alone as that they had deserted him.

Our despatches advise us that several hundred Americ behalf as that of any citizen, and we undertake to say that his official influence will at once be exerted in their favor.

PROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISES.

The American prisoners in Cuba are outlaws from this no tion. When they departed from our shores, in contempt of the proclamation of the Government, and the most earnest and solemn warnings of the better portion of the press ringing in their ears, they assumed the tremendous responsibility of violating laws enacted to preserve the peace of the nation, and cast their lives away upon an accidental turn of fortune. No matter whether they had assurances that their aid was desired in Cuba or not, they must have known it was precarious; they were every where informed that there was no party in arms to receive them; and they must have been well convinced that they were breaking a law of the country, and probably bringing on it al. the horror of war, for they prac-

plunged. What can be said in heir favor to the Spaniard That these deluded men came to bear a share in a revolution and found not even a petty insurrection to keep them in coun This would but aggravae their fate, we fear; not mitigate it. Shall we say that some of them are youths too inexperienced to resist the artifices of the tempter; or that others are mentally imbecile, and thus advantage has been taken of their youth and incompetence? These are good grounds for an appeal for a mitigation of their sentence.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA TERGRAPH. THE FATE OF LOPEZ AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—The new m Cuba leaves the fate of Lopez and his deluded followers no longer in doubt. The only regret is that so many brave Americans have fallen victims to the arts of unprincipled expected to gain power and fortune by involving our Govern-ment in a war with Spain, which they foresaw must end in arresting Cuba from that Government. These wretches were cautious to keep themselves out of the power of the Cubans, country. They knew that they were safe here, while they they induced to go to "aid the Cubans to gain their that country. It should be the duty of our Government now to ferret out these murderers of our countrymen and make them feel the retribution that justice demands.

PROM THE SULLIVAN COUNTY (N. T.) WHIG. THE CUBAN INVASION, &c .- The invasion and attemp subversion of Spanish authority over the Island of Cuba by Lopez and his unfortunate followers has fruitfully verified the predictions of those who retained enough calmness in the midst of wild enthusiasm to view the movement in the light of reason. It was easy to understand how and why an expedition should be fitted out from the United States to invade Cuba; as among our population there is almost any number of adventurous discontented spirits, eager to embrace any pre-tence which affords a plausible excuse to embark in an enter-

rise fraught with excitement, danger, and spoils.

The evil consequences which it was predicted would grow out of the invasion have been fully realized by the misguided invaders. They alienated themselves from their own Govcould detect in such abject wretchedness the existence of an ages as certainly as the laws of nature are undevisting. The Mexican war rendered almost ungovernable the easily excited spirit of conquest among a portion of our people, and to those who aided to ferment that scheme is due much of the culpability for the invasion of Cuba.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, Washington County, Maryland,

(The Diocesan College of the Protestant Episcopal Church.)
THE tenth annual session will open on Monday, October 6,
1851, and continue until the next "Commencement Day,"
the last Thursday in July, 1852. New students are recommended to enter at the opening of the session, but are received at any time they apply, and the charge is estimated from the
date of their entrance. late of their entrance.

The College has the usual number of classes, affords all the

opportunities for a complete education, and, at the successful termination of the collegiste course, confers on its graduater termination of the collegiste course, confers on its graduates the usual academical degrees.

The Grammsr School, immediately adjoining the College, and under the supervision of the Rector, but under distinct discipline, receives lads at the beginning of their academical course, and prepares them for the collegiste classes. The oversight and direction of the Professors of the College secure special advantages to the pupils in the grammar school. In the Mercantile Classes the study of the Greek language is omitted, and its place supplied by additional studies in modern languages, book-keeping, &c.

The situation of the College is entirely healthful, and, by its distance from towns and villages, very faverable to good morals and order.

morals and order.

"Kemp Hall," a new building, ninety feet by forty, will be

"Kemp Hall," a new building, ninety feet by forty, will be ready for occupation in the course of the next session.

In addition to the former corps of Professors, the Trustees have recently appointed Hubs Davet Evans, LL.D. Lecturer on Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and Johns H. Alexander, LL.D. Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry.

The whole annual charge (the same in the College and Grammar School) for the session of ten months is two hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Applications for admission to be made to Rev. JOHN B. KEHFOOT, D.D., College of St. James Post Office, Maryland.

FOREIGN.

loors £14,967.10. The sale of season tickets has been stopped. The Times augure from this cir-cumstance that a ceremonial of some kind is con-stance that a ceremonial of some kind is contemplated at the close; the Daily News draws a directly opposite conclusion. Who shall decide they ought to do. In fact, this journal seems to be paving between them? Garbutt, the English locksmith, the way for a defence of all the arbitrary and cruel proceedis busy operating upon Hobbs's lock; we have not ings of the Neapolitan Covernment. It is not the first time heard with what success. The tea service of pure that this paper has turned such a somerset. It is expected California gold which has been presented by the citizens of New York to Mr. Collins made its aptution and restoring Bourbon tyranny in all it rigor in Naples. pearance in the Crystal Palace on Monday. The This will make very little difference to the people, however, designs and workmanship elicit much praise from for the tyranny is now practised in defiance of the constituthe numerous visiters who flock around it. The tion. More illegal arrests and fresh degradations of the purity of the gold also attracts great admiration. courts of justice take place every day. The custom-house valuation of this costly service | A letter from VIENNA announces that a grand industrial is £1,000. A wager has been made that the visiters to the Exhibition will, on some one day before the 11th of October, reach 100,000; and, if the price of admission be reduced to 6d., as it is ru
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price of admission be reduced to 6d., as it i wager will be won. The grumblers are now beginning to in labor lost and capital expended. Two millions and a half, they say, of laborers have come up to London, and lost by so may perhaps succeed in thus diverting the attention of the doing seven or eight million days' work, representing some thing like a million of money. Besides this, they have spent all their spare cash, and more than their spare cash, in town, and therefore will have no money to disburse with the trader in their several localities during the winter. Hence, say these grumblers, will arise much distress. We hear much But this relates only to Vienne, or at most to AUSTRIA come to the Exhibition; and we are told of a pawnbroker at of the ways and means used to raise money with which to Leeds who has taken a bushel and a half of watches upon pawn, and of another at Hull who had taken so many that he of. We do not apprehend any serious mischief. The abun-Our despatches advise us that several hundred Americans belonging to the invading force are prisoners in Havana; and our contemporary of the Union suggests a public meeting, to ask the interposition of the President in their behalf. We should join in this meeting with all our heart if we did not suppose that the President, without any such prompting, would use all the power which he possesses to effect this object. His American heart will appeal as strongly in their ty. The whole number of packages was about twelve thousehalf as that of any citizen and we undestake to say that sand, and, if nine thousand have to be repacked, there will

powered with applause and overwhelmed with a perfect shower of bouquets.

week, and very little grain now remains in the field in Engbeen gathered in very line condition; the yield is likely to tised every stratagem to coaceal their plans.

Such has been the firm and honorable conduct of the Government, and such the grate responsibility taken upon themselves, with temerity, but not without intelligence, by the prisoners in Cuba. What, hen, can the Government now do? We know well what such a Government and the whole American people profoundly wish. Their prayer has always been that the followers of Lopez might be saved from the horrible condition to which, in defiance of their remonstrances for more than a year jast, they have been finally plunged. What can be said in heir favor to the Spaniard? That these deluded men came to bear a share in a revolution.

market by the Austrian Government; yet it is offered there The India and China overland mail brings dates from Callead to the conclusion that there is gross negligence somemarket is quiet, but firm. Wool without alteration.

annually. The deaths by European cholers and diarrhœa of the Jews, &c. are rapidly decreasing, and London may be said to have regained its usual state of salubrity.

of politic reserve and caution thrown about the design, that the Prince DE JOINVILLE and his family FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. entertain the idea of his candidateship for the Presidency, and are feeling the nation's pulse with that object in view. Nevertheless, the cause of the Orleanists is far from gaining ground with the pub- grand central market-house in Paris, which I init, inspires no confidence. M. Guizar, who is opposed to was accompanied by no incident that repaid my ernment, cutting off all claim to encouragement and protection therefrom; and from those they went to help neither aid the fusionists, is offended with the Prince for refusing to see the performance by the President, in conformity ton therefrom; and from those they went to help neither and nor comfort was extended. We cannot imagine a company of men to be placed in more desperate circumstances. They were outlaws from the United States, and, by virtue of the expedition on which they had embarked, could expect nothing account of which, as given in the Times, has been traced to expedition on which they had embarked, could expect nothing short of death if captured. With this knowledge weighing the suthorship. M. Guzzor has united himself with the them down, they wandered about dispirited, hungered, and, we dare say, truly penitent. In this situation they were captured. What power was needed to subdue them? or who Gurzor in this opposition. If we might take the Republic enemy? Can it be possible that this dreadful lesson will be of France as a fact, not merely existent, but reliable, or if lost upon Americans? To us it seems a terrible warning, designed to check the rank growth of that poisonous weed, the spirit of conquest, which, if permitted to flourish, flourishes to the detriment and final decay of the true happiness and to the detriment and final decay of the true happiness and to the detriment and final decay of the true happiness and to the detriment and final decay of the true happiness and doubts the dispessition of the cristing President to prolong his doubts the disposition of the existing President to prolong his only one which contained a political allusion, is glory of our common country. The spirit of conquest which doubts the disposition of the existing President to prolong his power by popular force or coup de main, if constitutional law the "death that bree is its own avenger." Though the should stand in his way; so nobody believes that M. DE JOIN-sibility, yet a dreadful reckoning is entailed upon succeeding.

Though the should stand in his way; so nobody believes that M. DE JOIN-sibility, yet a dreadful reckoning is entailed upon succeeding.

VILLE's candidateship would betoken simple and hearty ad-lit was in these words: VILLE's candidateship would betoken simple and hearty ad- It was in these words: berence to the Republic.

In fact, the whole of the pending electioneering business is gers arriving in France, with the intention of remaining there, and mobility of human passions. are now required to procure within three days a permit de All passed off quietly upon this occasion. The sejour. The prosecution against the press is carried on without remorse or mitigation; the sympathy shown towards Bonapartist party was not made. M. CHARLES Huso has enraged the Government, and the who are now in London, say that the visit of so many thouis compelled to work in a more secret and dangerous mode. is as follows, under date September 16th :

"Despatches of importance were received yesterday even-ing from Madrid at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and immediately afterwards M. Baroche went to the Elysée, and was soon joined by the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Normanby. France and England are decided on preventing a LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

The attendance at the great Exhibition has this week considerably increased, the number of visiters having been 264,935, and the amount received at the doors £14,967.10. The sale of sevent in the interval government of Cubs. A French steamer leaves Havre this day for Washington with despatches from the French Government and the American Minister."

exhibition is to take place in that city next year, on the plan of the one in England. If this statement should prove to be correct, the subjects of those pre-eminently liberal Princes. tunity of seeing in Vienna the sight which they were not permi ted to witness in London. Whether the Austrian exhibit tion, following so closely on that of England, is likely to be successful, may reasonably be doubted; but the Government

If the following sentence from a correspondent of the Time can be depended upon, the present condition of public affairs in Austria will not be subject to any violent change at present

" To the accounts already given of the in pawn, and of another at Hull who had taken so many that he advertised is no more watches taken." There may be some add. The independent press is constrained to silence, and truth in these reports, but we trust they are made the most the nation, fully aware of the utter necessaries of words, is of. We do not apprehend any serious mischief. The abundant harvest and the promise of full employment for laborers of every description will soon correct any little inconvenience which may, in individual cases, arise from the indulgence in sent out of the question; and as long as Austria can find the a visit to the Glass Palace. It is expected that at least onefourth of the foreign goods will find purchasers in this coundoes not get embroiled with foreign Powers, her internal peace and quiet is not likely to be disturbed.

A letter from Vrenna, dated 12th instant, says

sand, and, if nine thousand have to be repacked, there will be plenty of work for the custom-house officers, &c.

There is nothing new and important in the Literary world, and in the Drama the only incident of note is the continued success of the "Little Batemans," whose performances at the St. James theatre are attended by crowded audiences. At the close of the performances the children are uniformly over- all the chief towns of the empire of the amounts subscribed in each do not exceed that sum. Still this apparent reluctance of the moneyed classes to trust the ability and honesty of the Government must not induce you to believe that the whole The weather has been uncommonly beautiful during the amount will not be made up. From information which I have received, there exists a very great probability land, and the operations will be well-nigh completed in the British Isles by the end of another week. The wheat has been gathered in very fine condition; the yield is likely to to "dummy' subscribers. Such practices are well under-

The last returns of the Bank of England show a decrease them to America, stopping a few days in England. The of £373,750 in the circulation, and of £72,023 in the bul- statement that the Porte had agreed that Kossuth and his lion. The money market is unaltered; the exchanges con- friends should not land in England is not credited; they are tique to improve. The Austrian loan is withheld from our expected to land at Southampton about the 6th of October.

by private speculators, but finds no favor; and Vienna bills cutta to August 7th, and from China to July 24th. The are very difficult of sale. The English funds have undergone news from India is unimportant. The business with the no change. They are in no degree affected by the Cuba Nizam will be settled without a war, or the seizure of any of his news, it being considered impossible that any change grow- provinces. He is to pay down 40 lacs, the remainder of his ing out of the condition of that island can seriously affect the debt in one year, and give security for the regular payment of The railway market does not improve. The recent accidents Imperial troops could make no impression upon the rebels.

SEPTEMBER 19 .- There is not any news of importance where, and bring discredit on railways. The produce mar- this morning. A country paper contains a rumor that the ket may be characterized by one word-dull. The cotton Cabinet will be new modelled by the introduction of successor to the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Sir GEORGE GREY, both The deaths in London last week were 1,026 the average Russell is also said to be extremely desirous of retiring, but death every ten minutes, and a birth every seven. The population of London increases by births and immigration 42,000 measure for reform in the representation, his bill for the relief

The news from FRANCE is unsatisfactory; the Parisis police now go so far as to check political conversation in the The news from France is uncertain and unsa- cafes. The state of siege is about being extended to several tisfactory. It appears highly probable that there other departments. Considerable excitement has been caused will be a change of Ministry before the meeting of at Rome by the appearance of the British squadron off the the Assembly. It is pretty visible, through the veil coast of Sicily.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the lic. M. THIERS, who is the principal promoter of terrupted my letter of Monday to go and witness, sented him with an enormous bouquet of violets. to come and see him next day at the Elysée, quite won their hearts: and their brawny arms will doubtless be at his service in case he finds it necessary to make his way to the Tuileries by force. The concluding sentence of his short address, the

\*\* While laying this first stone of an edifice whose de tim In fact, the whole of the pending electioneering business is tion is so eminently popular, I surrender myself confidently nothing but intrigue carried on under the forms of Republicanism. The tide of anti-Republican reaction, in the mean time, runs strongly but smoothly on in France. All stran-edifice strong enough to offer protection sgainst the violence

I have spoken recently of the numerous arrests Evenement has again been seized, and the editor prosecuted. effected the last few weeks among the foreign po-The prosecution has terminated in the conviction of another pulation of Paris, and of the rigorous measures son of Victor Hugo, who has been sentenced to nine months' taken by the police to ascertain the exact amount imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 france. M. Francors V. of it and its political character. It is calculated Hugo is only twenty-three years of age. Four of the editors that upwards of ten thousand individuals will be of the Evenement are now in prison. M. CAUSSIDIERE, compelled to abandon the French territory in con-LEDRU ROLLIN, and others of the Red Republican school, sequence of their real or pretended connexion with the revolutionary movements of the day. These measures have exsands of their countrymen to the Exhibition has done their cited very strongly the ire of the republican press : and the cause much injury, by convincing the great majority of Evenement has just been made the subject of prosecution Frenchmen who have sojourned in England that more is to and incurred the penalty of suspension, fine, and imprison be gained by keeping France in a settled state than by any ment, for one of its articles, which was charged to contain the revolutionary outbreak. In fact many thousands of converts offence of "excitation to hate and contempt of the Governmen have been made to the cause of peace and order. Another of the Republic." The writer who committed the offence was have been made to the cause of peace and order. Another department in France, that of the Ardeche, has been subjected to the rigor of martial law. The unsettled state of this department has long been a source of uneasiness to the Government. It is feared that there is a strong under-current of discontent running through many of the departments. In a sensation in England and the United States. Francois V. Hogo, the writer, and M. Meurice, the manager, of the States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow, that they will be given by remonstrance to charge the Government of the United States with having fallow.

I for one month. The movement of justice was in this case sufficiently rapid. One, two, six, twelve months frequently elapse here before, with their utmost effort, political offender can get a trial. M. Francois V. Hugo published his article on the 9th instant. The sentence above described was proocuaced on the 15th, no more than six days after. It would perhaps be worth while to put upon record in your columns the article which, in republican Prance, in the middle of the nineteenth century, under a constitution recognising the iberty of the press, has been deemed worthy of so much rigor. Let me first transcribe the clauses of the constitution bearing upon the subject :

"Art. 8. Citizens have the right of associating ther of meeting together peaceably and without arms, of petitioning, of manifesting their thoughts by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no limits but the rights or the liberty of others, and the public security. The press cannot in any case be subjected to consure."

On the 8th instant the Bonapartist journal, the Constitu

tionnel, in allusion to the numerous arrests of foreigners and the rigors of the police said : "If there really existed a matter of which we are ignor

"If there really existed a metter of which we are ignorant, a German plot; if the refugees from the other side of the Rhine came to borrow our territory for the purpose of concerting an attack against the country of which they are natives, and against Governments with which we are at peace, not only would the French Government not commit an act of felony, but it would perform an act of international good faith, by arresting the authors of these secret aggressive preparations. The Power which should tolerate them would render itself responsible for them. The law of nations imposes duties." It was in reply to the Constitutionnel that young Hugo,

n the Evenement, on the 9th instant, published the articl for which he has been so severely visited. Here is his article. You will agree with me that if it is severe upon "the may perhaps succeed in thus diverting the attention of the people from poli ical subjects, and that will be no trifling gain to the former.

Government of the Republic," that is, upon M. Bonaparte and his Ministers, there is nothing in it of a nature to bring to the former. dium or contempt upon republican government :

odium or contempt upon republican government:

"An Avowal.—At last they avow it, then. The actual Ministers of the French Republic consider themselves as having identical interests, and jointly responsible with all the monarchical Governments of Europe; with the Emperor of Russia, with the Emperor of Austria, with the King of Prussia, with the King of Naples! The actual Ministry of the French Republic, charged to watch over the maintenance of our democratic constitution, is the ally of the Nesselvode-ministry which violated the Polish constitution; of the Schwartzenberg-ministry which violated the Austrian constitution; of the Manteunet-ministry which violated the rrussian constitution! M. Bonaparte, who has sworn fidelity to the Republic, one and indivisible, is the auxiliary of the Holy Alliance!

"It is the Constitutionnel which says that! What we

"It is the Constitutionnel which says that! What we journalists of the opposition would not have dared to affirm, the journal of the Elysée affirms and boasts of; and it claims as matter of eulogy in favor of the Government what we would have regarded as an outrage. Yes, it is the journal of the Government which declares that in causing the arrest of the German refugees guilty of wishing for their country a different regime from that of the Consacks the Minister of a different regime from that of the Cossacks, the Ministry a different regame from that of the Cossacks, the Ministry of the Republic has performed an act of international good faith; and that in violating the holy law of hospitality toward unhappy exiles he has only been performing duties imposed upon it by the law of nations. And at the same time this journal has given to understend that the Executive power would do well to address to the English Cabinet representations relative to the protection extended to the exiles of London. And have is what we have come to! This right of savings which here is what we have come to ! This right of asylum which here is what we have come to ! This right of asylum which barbarians themselves accord to their vanquished enemies; this right of asylum for the respect of which the Sultan of the Turks himself has just incurred the danger of a war with Russia and Austria; this right of asylum for the respect of which the little Helvetic Republic affronted for so long a time the wrath of all the monarchies of Europe: there is one Government that violates it, and glories in so doing. And this Government is that of the former exile of Thurgovia, the Government of France, the Government of the Republic. Government of France, the Government of the Republic.

"What the Restoration itself would not have dared to do but in secret, the Ministry of M. BONAPARTE dares and boasts

of. Its police, its gendarmes, its prisons, are placed at the service of those who have partitioned Poland, devastated Hungary, subjugated Germany, ruined Italy! And this it calls a duty! To be a European, and wish for Europe some other equilibrium than that impious and unnatural one established in 1815 by the victors of Waterlos, this with the Ministers of M. Bonaparra is called a crime against the safety of the State. To be a Pole, and wish for his country the expulsion of the Cossacks, independence, life, this with the Ministers is a crime against the safety of the State. To be a Hungarian, and wish for his country the fall of Austria and natio independence, to wish to avenge brothers treacherously hung, mothers whipped upon the public square, to bear a proud heart, to remember one's hearthstone, to cling religiously to family ties, to admire Kossurs, to curse Harnau, this with the Ministers is a crime against the safety of the State. To right of a race and the strength of a nation; to wish that motherland should not be parcelled out among thirty-six politics of the great States of Europe and America. Their the contingent as it becomes due. Trade was dull at interests are now too firmly united to be easily torn as under.

Calcutta. The rebellion in China was spreading. The length of right; to combat for those principles which have made the English people free and the French people sovereign, this To be an Italian, and wish for Italy some other reign than that of Marshal RADETEKY, of Cardinal ANTONELLI, and of that of Marshal Radetext, of Cardinal Antonelli, and of the King of Naples; to wish the expulsion of the Austrians, and the end of the Jesuits; to detest the bombarders of Rome, of Milan, of Messina, this with the Ministers is a crime against the safety of the Carte. To be a Frenchman, and give asylum to exiles; to feel the respect due to misfortune and banishment; to say, as the Emperor Napoleon, 'honor to the vanquished,' this with the Ministers is called 'an act of felony!' a These are your principles! Very well. It is good that France should know those who govern her!

"The Restoration undertook the Spanish expedition; but at least it attempted to require for Spain an appearance of constitutional liberty. The dynasty of July favored the expedition of the Sunderbund; but at least it pretended up to the last day to protest against the partition of Poland. Those Governments were with the Holy Alliance, yet they ever had Governments were with the Holy Alliance, yet they ever has a certain sense of shame which made them shrink from avowing it. You have not this false shame. Ministers of the Republic, you are the allies of the Cossacks, and you avow it! Ministers chosen by the nephew of the yanquished of Waterloo, you are entering into a compact with the victors, and you are glorying in the pact. That's enough.

Victor Hugo was present at the trial, and seated beside his son, but took upon this occasion no part in the defence, as he did in that of his son Charles some months ago. The defendant in this case is a young man of twenty-three years

only. Charles Hugo is twenty-six.

I am happy to note since my last a decided improvement in the tone of the European press touching the Cuban affair. The Constitutionnel yesterday, in a long article, comments upon the news brought by the last steamer; considers the intelligence, in spite of its contradictory character, as proving incontestably that the expedition has already miserably failed, like the first, and that Lopez himself has almost certainly perished. But it does the Government of Mr. Fillmork ample justice, admitting that he is acting with great energy ample justice, admitting that he is acting with great energy and sincerity in the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the law of nations and by the terms of existing treaties with Spain. MICHEL CHEVALIER, of the Debats, in a long and able article of four columns, treats the Cuban invasion as originating in a settled and obstinate purpose on the part of the Southern United States to annex Cuba, with a view of strengthening the slave interests. "Slavery," says he, "fur'nishes the key to the persistance with which the States of the South return perpetually to their culpable project upon Cuba, and to the feverish impatience with which they are pressing its accomplishment. This island is the only acquisition which they can add to the domains of slavery; and it they wait only a very few years more they would have to renounce it entirely." "The Federal Government," adds this journal, "remains, we know, an utter stranger to these criminal attempts upon the domains of a friendly nation. It disavows and censures them. But evidently the means of action which it possesses are absolutely insufficient, are mere nothing; for it has not interrupted the military preparations which were being made at New Orleans in the open face of day. In itself the project is of a character to the contract of the contr

being made at New Orleans in the open face of day. In itself the project is of a character to attract exactly that degree of attention which belongs to a signal act of piracy." The Ministerial papers deny the reports in circulation that the Cuban affair has been the subject of discussion at a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which the Spanish and British Ambaesadors were present. The fact is that both these functionaries are absent from Paris at present. The Constitutional speaks of the intention of this Government to address formal communication to our communication that applied, and a formal communication to our own upon this subject, and mentions that the English Government, to which this intention was imparted, replied that it meant to do the same. Spanish stocks at the *Bourse* of Paris have been sensibly affected by the last intelligence from Cuba. The report was prevalent there day before yesterday that England had for-mally refused to unite with France in assuring to Spain the possession of her colony. I have no idea that this Govern-ment has seriously made such a proposition; nor have I that England would accede to it if it were made. A war with us

is compelled to work in a more secret and dangerous mode.

The only news from Spain reaches us through Paris.

It imprisonment and \$400 fine; the latter to nine months' imprisonment and \$600 fine, and the journal itself to suspension and still less threats, from either or both of them.